were twenty-four hours in the boat, out of which they pulled steadily twelve hours, and placed the intelligence in Stockton half a day in advance of the regular conveyance. The performance of such a feat redounds as much to the energy and enter-prising spirit which direct the affairs of Adams & Oc. Express, as it does to the determination and ondurance of the men who accomplished it. Thoma-Cornell, Sebastian Ellis, and Peter Wichelhauan are the names of the herdy fellows who were in the

Murders and robberies have of late become harmingly frequent in California. It has, there-fore, been deemed expedient to call the Vigilonee Committee into active operation again. It was, therefore, regularly reorganized the day before the miling of the Tennessee.

Summary of News.

The following is a summary of the latest Califor-nia intelligence, gleaned from the San Prancisco papers of the 19th and 20th plt :-

The health of San Francisco is excellent. We hear of a few cases of sickness occasionally, but the principal causes of econplaint arise from ordinary colds and influenzas.

In consequence of difficulties for some time existing between Judge J. Caleb Smith and Han. D. C. Broderick, the parties repaired on the morning of the 19th March to Centra Costa, just across the Bay, where a hostile meeting took place. The weapons relected were Colt's six-barreled may revolvers—distance ten paces—the first shot to be fired at the word, the rest at pleasure. Judge Smith's thard shot struck Mr. Broderick's watch, worn on his right shot struck Mr. Broderick's watch, worn on his right side, and shuttering ir, inflicted a slight wound.—None of Mr. Broderick's shots took effect. After the six barrels of each had been disclarged, a parloy took place between the seconds, and the matter

ley took place between the seconds, and the matte ended. Fome seventy or eighty persons from the city repaired to the ground and witnessed the affair. The parties were attended by their surgeons an by two seconds each, and every thing is said to have been conducted with the strictest order and decorum. Both parties are represented to have behave themselves in a courageous manner. After the firin had ceased, the Sheriff of Contra Costa interfered but after some conversation between the second and parties, he left the ground.

March has well sustained its character for beister

oneness and inclemency. It came in upon us windy, cold and unpleasant. About the third, the rain began to descend steadily and rapidly, and during the succeeding ten days, with the exception of an the succeeding ten days, with the exception of an occasional gleam of sunshine, the sky was over-east with clouds, and the waters fell in floods. Indeed, almost as great a desire for clear and pleasant weather was experienced as before had been expressed for rain. The present week has been characterised by a pure, genial, sanshiny atmosphere, weather delightful as the most fastidions could desire Parties of pleasure have enjoyed themselves in boating excursions, and in rambles among the flower-thd and verdant mountains beyond the bay, or have sought pleasure in equestrian excursions to the sea beach. The dry season has probably set in in good earnest, and ere long we may expect the

the sea beach. The dry season has probably set in good carnest, and ere long we may expect the presence of our summer gales from the west.

On the loth instant, the two wings of the denoratic party in this city, held a primary election three delegates from each of the eight wards, at fix from the county, to constitute a Democrati General Committee for the city and county. The "auterrified" did not turn out in great force. New York party were victorious. In the Seven ward a rew occurred, in which two individuals g knocked down, and a third had a pistel snapped; him. During the meles, some one snatched up the ballet box and ran off with it. The inspector fel-lewed in close pursuit, and sneeceded in regaining it, but was filled with dismay when he found the sallots gone. In consequence of this disaster there as no election.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in great style by

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in great style by cur Irish fellow-citizens. At 8 o'clock in the evening the Hibernian Society, with their invited guests, sat down to a splendid dinner in the Irving Rooms.

A little boy, named Eugene Hyde, while riding on the ears used in conveying sand from the sand hills to fill in water lots, was thrown upon the rail track.

Ch. 17th all and had bis loss at with a supled

to hi in water 1908, was thrown upon the rail track, ear the 17th uit., and had his legs so terribly crushed by the wheels of a loaded ear running over them, that amputation became necessary.

Burglaries are of frequent occurrence. Several houses have been robbed within the past few weeks, and it is thought by the same gang. The greatest skill is displayed by the burglars in their operations. Buyering of them have been aversted of late.

skill is displayed by the burglars in their operations. Reveral of them have been arrested of late.

The case of James Edgerton, charged with the murder of Warren C. Norris, a few weeks since, came up for trial on the 8th inst., before the District Court of this city. Several days were occupied in the empannelling of a jury, one hundred and fifty persons having been examined before a jury could be obtained. The case was ably conducted on the part of the State by H. H. Byrne, Esq., District Attorney, and by Judge Brown and General Chipman for the defence. The jury retired at cleves clock, P. M., on the 11th ult., and, after being out about twenty-eight hours, returned into courc eut about twenty-eight hours, returned into cou and were discharged, having been unable to agre During the past three weeks there have been

Land the past three weeks there have been a variety of amusements in this city. The Jenny Lind Theatre was, for a portion of the time, occupied by the New Orleans Serenaders, and the American by the old Jenny Lind stock company. The Adelphi was spened for a short time, with Mrs. Alexina Fisher, Baker, and Mr. L. Baker, Mr. Stark and his wife, and a select company; but for some reason, after the third night it was closed. some reason, after the third night it was closed, and Mrs. Baker has since been filling an engagement at the American. The Jenny Lind has of late returned to the "legitimate;" and a first rate company, with the talented Chapman family, "Rassal Jack" (Mr. John Dunn) and Mdlle. Celeste. are

The Vigilance Committee of San Francisco met en the evening of the 19th of March. The San Francisco Herald says:—Three hundred and fifteen members were present. The anti-Colton Gran meeting, held in the Plaza, prevented a larger at tendance. We understand a new Executive Com-mittee was elected, and that provision is made to hold regular meetings of the entire committee as heretofore. What further action was taken, or what future course will be adopted by the organization, for the suppression of the crime now rampant in our midst, we are not prepared to say. The proceedings are necessarily secret, and the measures in contemplation will not be divulged; but we are confident that frem this day forth our citizens will be more secure from the midnight attacks of thickes and burglars.

The Mines.

[From the San Francisco Picayune, March 19.]

The intelligence which we are now receiving from the mining districts is of the most encouraging character. Up to the 3d of March, the prevailing dry weather retarded materially the operations of the miners. Discontent was general, and very many who had hopefully labored for two years in throwing up immense piles of golden earth in the dry diggings, becoming discouraged with the apparently gloomy prospects before them, were disposing of their interests at an immense sacrifice, and returning to their homes in the Atlantic States. Early this month heavy rains set in, and continued, almost menth heavy rains set in, and continued, almost without intermission, for ten or twelve days. The miners inamediately commenced operations with remediately commenced operations with renewed courage and vigor, although their labors were for some days impeded by the violent rains. Now, however, that the pleasant weather has set in, and they have an abundant such a former.

bowever, that the pleasant weather has set in, and they have an abundant supply of water, they are reaping a golden harvest.

The Shasta Conrier, of the 14th inst., states that great quantities of rain had fallen in that section of the country within the previousten days. All those places which had been deserted for the want of water, are now occupied, and are yielding a rich return to the miner. On Olney, Cottonwood, and Tadpole Creeks, in French Gulch, and in the canons putting into Whiskey Creek, the miners are all doing extremely well. There are many instances of individual good luck in that section, but from \$5 to \$8 per day may be considered a fair average per man.

On the Trinity river, during the months of January and February, a large amount of gold was washed out. The miners on that river have been more fortunate than in any other portions of the mines; they have had a sufficiency of water for successful operations. Five dollars a day may safely be counted upon as the average yield on the Trinity and Klamath rivers.

And Klamath rivers.

Numerous companies are being formed in the north for the purpose of diverting the water from the river to the dry placers. In Elderado county a company has been formed for the purpose of turning the South Fork of the American river, to remark a diagnost about Placewille. Com Halles

surply diggings about Placerville, Coon Hollow, Supply diggings about Placerville, Coon Hollow, Diamond Springs, Gold Hill, and all that section of country. The length of the canal will be thirty miles. Capital stock of the company, \$500,000.

Upon Feather river and its branches projects of the same nature are under consideration. A company has been formed whose object is to divert the west branch of the North Fork of Feather river into the Sacraments calls.

into the Sacramento valley, near the head waters of Dry Creek. Messrs. Bequette & Coles, of Long Bar, are at the head of the enterprise.

At Park's Bar the miners are doing well. Labor is in demand at \$5 per day, that being the ruling price.

At Long Bar, diggings which have been sup

At Long Bar, diggings which have been supposed to be exhausted are being re-worked, and from \$5 to \$5 per day is raid for labours. The same state of anairs rules at Ousley s Bar.

The news from Novada, Grass Valley, Bough and Ready, and the surrounding country, represents a prosperous condition of affairs. The miners are in the best of spirits, and anticipate rich rewards for their perseverance and labor. The excitement concerning quartz mining, which existed there a few weeks since, has, in a great measure, subsided.

Yankee Jim's diggings, Humbug Canon, El De-sado Cagon, Indian Gulch, and the valleys in the

north of Placer and El Dorado counties, are being

The southern dry diggings, where such vast quantities of earth have been thrown up, are now the scenes of the most inspiring activity. Miners labor night and day, in order to make up for time lost in the past, and also to obtain every possible advantage before the plentiful supply of waterwith which they have been favored, shall be exhausted.

At Mokolumne hill, it is estimated that over \$200,000 have been taken out since the rains.

At Corral Hill new diggings have been found,

which are very rich.

A hill near Columbia was lately prospected, and a rich voin struck. In a short space of time every claim was staked off, and the miners are now undermining the hill. Some lucky hauls have been made, and the digglings here have generally paid a fair price for labor.

Up-River Intelligence. Business is rapidly recovering from the stagnation which, during the past few days, has prevailed, buyers from the country being enabled to tget into the city. A profitable and heavy business is anticipated.

Particulars of the fined throughout the mineral particulars of the fined throughout the mineral particulars.

Particulars of the flood throughout the minecontinue to come in. The loss of hie and property on the different streams has been great.

The news from Nevada is favorable. The Journal says there is a decided improvement in business manifest since the rains. Flour has risen from 12½ cents to 20 cents per pound, at which price it sold readily.

cents to 20 cents per points, and thought down readily.

Gregory's express messenger had brought down tidings that the river had risen two feet at Colusi, when he left, and was still swelling.

The El Derado News, of the 15th March, states that a great deal of property had been destroyed at Murderer's Bar, on the Middle Fork of the American, by the recent extraordinary floods. Six houses were swept away, including a ten pin alley. Mr. E. C. Cremwell lost a large screw pump, valued at \$550.

\$500.

The News learns from Major Buchman, that four men have been drowned at Coloma since the floot.

The miners are busy at work in all ports of El Borado county, where it is possible to operate, and appear to be indulging the highest anticipations of a profitable season.

appear to be maniping the inglicer anterparions of a profitable season.

The high water in Hangtown Creek washed away the dam at Shufelt Mill, one mile below that place. On Thursday merning, 11th inst., the snow was two inches deep at Placerville.

The California Express states that the reads from

The Carifornia Exprass states that the roads from Marysville to the diggings are better there in a bad season than from other points, in consequence of which trade is sooner resumed there than elsewhere. The Nevada trade is now done there, owing to the bad state of the roads between that place and Sagramento. The Express thinks the advantages to Nevada traders in Marysville are superior to those presented by Sagramento, and thinks that the trade should be continued there.

Statistics of Population in California. Hussey, Bond & Hale's circular contains the following:—We have no reliable official returns on which to base an estimate of our present population, but we believe it to be from 200,000 to 220,000, and that of Oregon, 22,000 to 25,000. Advices from Europe, from China, and from Southern ports of this coast, speaks of a large prospective immigration hitherward, and official reports state that 5,000 may be expected from France during the coming six months. There are now about 22,000 French residents in the country, and 8 to 10,000 Chinese. We subjoin a statement of immigration for four months, ending March 10th, which shows a balance of arrivals over departures, (without counting the overland immigrants from Mexico.) of 6,051, one-half of which arrivals reached the country daring the last Hussey, Bond & Hale's circular contains the fol-wing:-We have no reliable official returns on

| | | Balance in far- | |
|--|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1851. November December 1832. | | Dapartures. 1,578 191 | rer Culi'a. 494 1,741 |
| January February March 10 | 4.553 | 1,480 1,480 540 | 1.786 3.613 1.047 |
| | 14.046 | 5.995 | 8,051 |

Theatrical Items.

Signor Biscaccianti was to make her first appearance in California, at the American Theatre, San Francisco, on the 224 ult. The concert was to be under the direction of Mr. George Loder. The prices of admission were advertised as follows:—Private boxes and stalls, \$5; dress circle and parquet, \$3; pit, \$2; gallery, \$1.

Messrs. Chanfrau, Anderson and Seymour, and Miss Albertine, had gone to Placerville, with the intention of opening the theatre at that place, on Saturday evening, the 24th ult.

Mr. Fairchild, the comedian, died at Sacramento the first 10 inches.

at half-past 10 o'clock, on the 19th ult. been sick a long time.

Marriages and Deaths in California.

In San Francisco on the 18th March, by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Ver Mebr. Charles B. Politishes, Esp. of New Jersey, one of the firm of Alsop & Co., to Miss Matthea J. Hurphy, of New York,

At Marysville, March 16, by Rev. Mr. Brier, Mr. J. D. BLANCHARD and Mrs. E. Rishey, ell of San Francisco.

At the Rasette House in San Francisco, at 60 clock on the morning of March 19th, Edden's Addition, youngest son of William F, and Jane V. B. Hyde, late of the city of New York, aged 11 years and 3 months, after

Markets.

Say Francisco. March 19.—Since the departure of the mail steamer the weather has become favorable, the floods have abated, and business is again improving. We have no important change to note in prices, except they are rather strengthening. Sales of pork are making at quotations. Large sales have been made of coal at \$45 for English. Large sales of Chili flour are making at frem 9 to 9%, and confidence is now gaining in an advance. All the whiskey that can be bought at 30c is taken. The miners are doing better. City 10 per cent. bonds are bringing 50c. State 7 per cent. bonds, 63. Exchange on the Atlantic cities 4 per cent. premium. The price of dust remains unchanged—\$17.25 to \$17.50 per ounce—the latter price only paid at second hand o under orders.

Affairs in the Bahama Islands. Our files of the Nassau (N. P.) Guardian, as w

stated vesterday, are to the 31-t ult.

The Legislature was prorogued on the 25th ult., to the 1st of next June. In his speech on the occasion, Gov. Gregory said:-

sion, Gov. Gregory said:—

The public accounts of revenue and expenditure for the past year having but recently arrived from some of the out islands, I have not been enabled until last week to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the state of our finances. I derive very great satisfaction from perceiving by the result of a comparison of our revenue of 1851, with that of 1850, that we have no reason whatever for taking a gloomy view of our position.

In 1850, excluding all receipts from Turks Islands, the sale of stores, and re-payment of advances and retaining nothing but the produce of actual duties on imports and exports, of taxes and of fees in public offices, our net revenue amounted to £22.027; while in the year just passed it reached the sum of £24.270; thus exhibiting an improvement to the extent of £2.248.

I am glad to perceive that the import duties alone produced upwards of £1.700 of this increase, and the internal revenue very nearly £300.

Now, when we bear in mind, that we have so recently, as in 1850, given up in duties upon the export of fruit and upon the tonnage of ships, very nearly £1.300 a year. I think I am perfectly warranted in congratulating you on the promising condition of the colony.

The day was remarkably fine, and we never recol-

on the promising condition of the colony.

The day was remarkably fine, and we never recol-

leet witnessing a larger or more fashionable attendance of visiters on any similar occasion. Among the company present, we noticed the Spanish, American, and French Consuls; the Rev. S. H. Cox. D. D.; and his honor Judge Marven, of the United States

States.

The Governor, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Cox,

The Governor, in a state of the save America in the beginning of October, so as to reach this in the middle of that month, and here let them enjoy our beautiful climate during October, November, December, January, February, March, April, and May. Let them, if needs be return to America in June, and I doubt not they will savise all their friends to follow their own example in the successions autumn.

ng sutume.

The total number of births on the Bahama is 1851, reached 590; deaths in the same time 270. Of the deaths, 52 were of fever; 43 of dyscatery; and

the deaths, 52 were of fever; 63 of dyscatery; 22d 14 of consumption.

The Guardian of the 31st ult., says:—

We learn by the arrival of the schooner Sarah, on Sunday, four days from Aux Cayes, that the Spanish beg-of-war Habanero (18), had arrived at that port, where she would remain four months in consequence of a runner that another investion of Cuba was about to be attempted. It is reported that au expedition is being fitted out at or near Texas for that purpose, and that the invadors will try to effect a landing orther at Aux Cayes or Principe.

The crops in several parts of the Island had been retarded on account of a superabundance of rain, and one of the Spanish coasters was wrecked last month in coase-quence of bad weather.

RE-BUILDING OF TREMONT TEMPLE. - We are glad The Brillious of Themony Temple is to be rebuilt by the old indexes. Mechanics and working will commence operations in about one week. The new climer will cover a larger space than did the old one. The architecture will be of the intest and most improved style, with a mastic front. The interior will embrace a superior musical and facture held of ample dimensions, spiendful apartments for the Mercanthe Library Association, and halls and rooms for other purposes. We learn that the Mercanthe Library Association have a reserved fund of about \$10,000, which they propose investing in the new Temple—Boston Communication.

SINGULAR ACCIDING.—Last evening, as a woman we passing through Fast Dedham street. Boston, a large lag stone of the idewalk suddenly broke precipitating her new a coal hole. a distance of about five feet by which set leg was basily injured.

THE MAIST LIQUOR LAW .- Of seventy-eight towns and fress in Maine, seventy three have, at their recent they virtually decided against the Maine Liquor law

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC. Additional Intelligence of the Flores Expedition.

The Threatened Revolution in Ecuador. THE REPUBLIC IN ARMS.

Seizure of the American Whale Ship George Howland, at Galapagos Islands.

Murder of the Governor of the Island. BUTCHERY OF TWENTY-THREE OF THE FLORES EXPEDITION.

We have received a month later news from the South l'acific, by the Sierra Nevada, arrived last

night. It was taken to Panama by the English mail steamer Lima, which left Callao on the 25th at

Business was impreving at Valparaiso. A few days before the stemmer sailed a vessel arrived from Baltimore with 1,000 barrels of flour, which she landed at \$8 per barrel, without paying duty. The article had been as high as \$9, but this eargo and the arrival of large quantities from the interior, reduced it to \$6, with a downward tendency. Crop-

were all good.

The news of the overthrow of Rosas at Buenos Ayres had been received at Valparaiso. Many Buenos Ayreass who had been driven from their homes by Rosas were on the eve of leaving Valparaiso for Buenos Ayres. Ninety were to leave by vessel; others were to cross the mountains.

General Flores had not landed at Cuayaquil; he had a formidable expedition under his command. Should he fall there will probably be war between Ecuador and Peru.

Should be tail there will probably be war between Ecnador and Peru.

The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence was at Valparaiso, also the frigate Raritan, Com. M'Cauley, and U. S. sloop of war Portsmouth; also the clipper Eclipse, in 62 days from New York; the Seaman's Bride and Mechanics' Own were also there.

STEAMER SIERRA NEVADA, April 16, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

As I have just arrived from Peru, I thought I would give you a few events of South American life. As I have been an eye-witness of most, you can rely upon the facts.

would give you a few events of South American life. As I have been an eye-witness of most, you can rely upon the facts.

It is probably known to you, that during the latter part of February and the early part of March, Gen. Juan Jose Flores has been planning and getting ready an expedition in the ports of Peru, against the government of Ecoador. In this he has been materially aided by the Peruvians and English. Covertly they have assisted him most effectually, while openly they have denied all knowledge of his movements; but how can any one be deceived? When in Callao he bought the English steamer Chile at \$107.000—also a brig, a bark, and a ship. Absard of these, in the open day, he embarked from the government arsenal a large number of cannon, carronades, ball, shells, muskets, lances, saddles, and other equipments, and also upwards of 1,500 men, of all nations. His officers, however, are mostly all English; and on the 20th of March he sailed tor Callao, without any clearances.

The day after he had sailed the Peruvian governments.

The day after he had sailed, the Peruvian go-

The day after he had sailed, the Peruvian government issued a proclamation ordering Flores into the interior. The Ecuadorian Charge, however, General Elizalde, was not to be so easily humburged, but demanded his passports, and on the 25d of March left for his own country.

We left Callao for Panama, on that day, in the English steamer Lima, Capt. Williams. On the 25th we passed the small uninhabited island of Lobo, just to the southward of Payta, and there lay the Flores expedition, showing the old Columbian ensign, (not now recognized,) three horizontal stripes—red above, blue centre, and yellow below—waiting the arrival of another vessel to join them. ensign, (not now recognized.) three horizontal stripes—red above, blue centre, and yellow below—waiting the arrival of another vessel to join them, from Valparaise, called the Lyons, whence she had sailed with upwards of four hundred men, ostensibly for San Francisco. We passed in, stopping at Payta, and arrived at the river Guayaquil. We stopped at Puna, about forty miles below the city of Guayaquil, to take a pilot. Having obtained one, we again proceeded, the captain having also been served with a written notice, declaring that on account of the expected expedition of Flores, the city was in a state of siege, and that no vessel would be allowed to come up to the city after sundown, but must anchor below if they could not reach it before that time. It was now half past one o clock, and the pilot said he thought we might get there in time; and so we steamed against a strong cobtide, and about ten minutes before sandown hove in sight of the city. At sundown we hadarrived with n about two miles, when suddenly a snoke curled from shore, and a large cannon ball came skipping along the water directly at us. The English ensign was hoisted aft, and the Ecuadorian ensign forward, but immediately the battery which, however, as we afterwards found out, consisted of only two 42-pounders, opened a fire, and four balls more in quick succession flew over us, two first passing over and elose to our immediately the battery which, however, as we afterwards found out, consisted of only two 42-pounders, opened a fire, and four balls more in quick succession flew over us, two first passing over and close to our pipes, whistling beautifully, and fell about ten yards astern; the other two fell under our bows. This being rather warm, we came to anchor, and sent a boat ashore—but they would not allow it to land. Next morning when we went ashore, we were informed that the steamer was taken for the Chile, with Flores; that they had fired at us intending to hit us, and that all the troops (2.060 men) had got under arms and marched down the bank of the river to oppose our landing—truly a nice predicament, if we had been hit; but if they expect to put Flores back, they must fire better than that. For all the preparations of defence, there is very little to prevent Flores taking the place; but we were informed that a Swedish frigate of 36 gurs, now lying in the river, has promised the Ecuadorian government to interfere, acknowledging the expedition as piratical, and to prevent Flores from coming up the river. That she has no business to interfere, is evident, and other nations have refused to do so, though all have been requested—but this frigate is going in for confiscation and prize money. It appears that the prisoners at the Galapagos Islands, (which are the Ecuadorian penal sottleto do so, though all have been requested—but this frigate is going in for confiscation and prize money. It appears that the prisoners at the Galapagos Islands, (which are the Ecuadorian penal sottlement) to the number of about forty-five, seized an American whale ship lying there, called the George Howland, Capt. Cromwell, of New Bedford, and, after killing the Governor of the Island, and putting the Captain and crew of the vessel on shore, sailed for Tumbez, which is on the line between Peru and Ecuador; but on the way they fell in with a small schooner, which had started from Payta, with a number of men to join Flores, this they took and deliberately cut the throats of twenty-three of them, expecting thereby to make their peace with the government. It so happened that the Swedish frigate was coming along and fell in with and captured them, and brought them into Guayaquil. The frigate claims a heavy salvage on the ship and schooner, as pirates, and they are there under the Swedish colors. The men were delivered up to government, and are being tried. It is said the George Howland had considerable oil, and representations upon the subject have been sent home to the United States government.

If this frigate does not interfere, Flores will undoubtedly capture Guayaquil. If he does not succeed, in all probability Fenador will declare war against Peru, for the assistance she has readered Flores.

Yours, respectfully,

A Passenger, per steamer Lima.

Meeting of the Creditors of the late Repub-

From the National Intelligencer.]
At a meeting of the creditors of the late republic of Texas, convened at the Nutional Hotel, Washington, on the 14th inst., pursuant to previous notions.

On motion of Gen. Hamilton, a committee of seven were appointed to premie a pleu of proceed-ing, with instructions to report next day. Armi, 15.—The meeting was called to order, par-

suant to adjournment, and, on behalf of the com-mittee, Gen. Hamilton reported the following reso-lution as the result of their conference, viz.:-1 Intion as the result of their conference, viz.:—

Recolved, That a committee of seven (consisting of Ion, John F. May, of Vinginia; General Hamilton, of Texas; General Leslis Coombe, of Kentucky; Mr. J. L. Williams of Washington; Mr. H. M. Waterson, of Tennessee; Mr. Win. Walcott, of Clica, New York; and Jereminh Willeams of New York) as appointed to draught a memorical to the Congress of the United States, in respectful and urgent terms, to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of the Pth September, 1850, according to on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of 15th September, 1851.

Which was unanimously adonted.

Which was manimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Whitney, of Phitadelphia, Resolved. That the Committee of Seven have anthority to convene a general meeting of the ereditors whenever they may deem it expedient.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

On motion, the meeting adjoursed.

O. S. X. PREK, Secretary.
[Correspondence of the Philadephia Ledger.]
WASHINTON, April 14.—The meeting of the Texas creditors, holding securities, for which the revenue of the State was pickiged, was very numerously attended, and the greatest hermony of sentiment and opinion prevailed throughout.

The agreement between the "high-scaled" and "low-scaled" creditors was truly encouraging, and exhibited a fine spirit on the part of the holders of various securities. General Houson exhibited a various securities. General Houson exhibited a very laudable zeal in endeavoring to blend and har-monize the interests of the creditors with those of the State, and General Leslie Comb mixed a vast deal of cheerful humonr and hard sense into his witty remarks. Hon. Mr. Meade, of Virginia, ex-pounded the law, and Mr. Grand sightly touched on the history of the Texas Boundary Bill; but all separated with the most perfect cordiality, and that species of fraternal feeling which is often the result of a common suffering

NEWS FROM JAMAICA.

Stricen Days Later Intelligence-Sickness the Island-The Sugar Crops, &c. The Sierra Nevada brings us news from Kingston-Jamaien, to the 10th inst. The intelligence from the island is embraced in the letter of our Kingston

correspondent:—
Our Jamaica Correspondence

KINGSTON. JA., April 9-6 P. M. The Sierra Nevada's Passengers—The Weather— The Distress of the Country—The Public Health. But for the arrival here to-day of the magnificent Sierra Nevada, Kingston would be dressed in her Sunday garb-this being Good Friday. As it is, there is a little life infused into things by your tively countrymen, who are taking their walks to

lively countrymen, who are taking their walks to and fro, attracting, as they generally do, swarms of little urchins, who are anxious to show the good hearted travellers any and every thing—of course for a consideration. Many a doltar is parted with under these circumstances.

The weather here—I speak of Kingston, Spanish Town, and their immediate vicinities—has become very warm. The mountainous districts are unusually pleasant, and to one not acquainted with locality in this country, it would become exceedingly strange how so sensible a change of climate could be felt in a few hours. Had we railroads up the mountains, we might move from the heat of up the mountains, we might move from the heat of summer to at least the mildness of winter in about

one hour.

The only thing agitating the public at this mothe only thing agitating the plants at this mo-ment—and very naturally so, too—is the alarming distress of the country. The shee has now began to pinch every one—laborer, mechanic, planter, merchant—all alike are suffering from the same cause; and unless the protecting arm of England, or some other friendly power, is stretched forth to raise us, we are, indeed, doomed. Some parties are in high feather at the change of ministry in Eng-land, which will no doubt, be of benefit to use in high feather at the change of ministry in Eng-land, which will, no doubt, be of benefit to us if land, which will, no doubt, be of benefit to us if they are able to retain their places; but, anxious as I should be to see this, I fear the old saying—"the thing is too good to last." Memorials are being sent home from all quarters of the country, and delegates will leave in the first English steamer, to represent our cause at home. For a place like this, there never was more party feeling than has cursed this country; but yet I am happy to say, on the subject of our distress, and the cause of it, there is an entire oneness of feeling. Sincerely do I hope, for the honor of England—for the sake of her consistency, and for the sake of her that we shall yet be saved from the fate that awaits us.

The island is not as healthy as might be desired. There are very many cases of measles in the city,

The island is not as healthy as might be desired. There are very many cases of measles in the city, and a few cases of small pox. This latter disease is very prevalent on the north side of the island, and I trust it will not spread. Vaccination has been very generally taken advantage of, and I trust the ravages of the destroyer may, in consequence, be arrested. I shall be glad if I am able to acquaint you, in my next, that the enemy has entirely de-

The Crops.

The Crops.

[From the Kingston (Jamacia) Journal, April 5.]

We regret to learn that there will be a very serious falling off in the sugar crop of this year. In St. Thomas, in the east especially, the decrease of export will be without parallel. The best estimates that can be formed induce the belief that the crop of the present year in that parish will not reach one-half of that of 1851. The district of Plantain Garden River, which usually ships 4,000 hogsheads of sugar, will not this year reach 2,000 hogsheads, whilst the Blue Mountain district will fall off in quite as large proportion. We wish we could say that St. Thomas in the east was the only parish thus circumstanced, but we have similar reports from other cumstanced, but we have similar reports from other ishes. On the whole, we very much doubt ether the crop of 1852 will exceed 30,000 hogs-

From Tampico.—We have before us a file of the Tampico Comercio to March 20. We learn from this that the discontent in that city with the measures of that the discontent in that city with the measures of the Government was becoming very general. The merchants complain of the discriminations made against their port, and of the partiality shown to Matamoras by permittings the existence there of a tariff much lower than rules in any other part of the country. By this the trade of Tampico, of course, is much injured. A meeting of the citizens presented an address to the Agentamiento, praying that the subject be brought to the attention of the government.

government.

The Concecio, which has never betrayed any sympathy with the plans or movements of Caravajal, says significantly: "We, lovers of order and obedience to the laws, unite our supplication to those of the honorable citizens of this town, and we do not doubt honorable citizens of this town, and we do not doubt that the Supreme Government will attend to the powerful reasons which are urged, and will determine either that the tariff of Avalos shall be extended throughout the republic, or that the present one, with some reforms, shall be complied with at every place without exception, as it is only in this manner the integrity of the country can be preserved, and order and tranquility, the bases of the happiness of nations secured."

piness of nations, secured."

The government has discharged the captain of the steamer Estado de Mexico, because he did not land his guns and munitions which were sent to Avales. The Concrete says there were a dozen sea captains in the port of Tampico who would have guaranteed to perform the service. The vessel had returned to Tampico a third time with her new commander without being able to accomplish the object of her mission. One boat load of munitions was landed, and the steamer then came off, abandoning the boat. We do not understand the object of this movement, as there was then no enemy to attack the vessel.—New Orleans Picayune, April 9.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowery.—Mr. Hamblin, aided by his active and indefatigable stage-manager. Mr. Stevens, continues to give dramatic entertainments of great variety, and with the utmost success. The commencing feature for this evening is Shakspeare's tragedy of "Macbeth"—Eddy as Macbeth. Stevens as Banquo, Goodall as Macduff, and Mrs. Potter as Lady Macbeth. The closing piece will be the drama entitled "Karla," with Mr. Stevens in the leading character. This programme will be sure to draw a large assemblage of the patrons of this old, spacious, and well-regulated establishment.

Broadwar Theavier.—Hr. Edwin Forrest appears this evening, for the fifty-eighth time—a period, so far as regards dramatic engagements of any star, unparalleled, we believe, in the history of the stage. The piece selected is that in which he was so much admired on a recent occasion, namely, that of "Bertram, or the Castle of St. Aldobrand." Forrest appears as Bertram, Barry as the Prior of St. Anselm, and Madame Ponisi as Imagine. The entertainments will conclude with the farce of "Shecking Events," with Davidge and Miss Crocker as the particular stars.

Nume's Genera—The heautiful and accomplished decay.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. - The beautiful and accomplished dansomes, the Rouset Family, who have given such delight by their Terpsicherean abilities, will appear this evening in the excellent ballet of "Le Diable a Quatre." They are probably, the most fluished artists in their profes-sion, taking them as a whole, that have ever appeared in this country. The entertainments will commence with a one act piece by the dramatic company.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The entertainments BURION'S THEATHE.—The entertainments announced by Manager Buston for this evening, are such as must give the visiters the greatest satisfaction and pleasure. They will commence with the new piece, entitled the "New Commbial Bliss Association." This will be succeeded by the pleasing piece of the "Married Bachelor," and the whole will terminate with the very popular comedy called the "Serious Family."

NATIONAL THEATHE.—This establishment will be opened on Monday evening next with several artists of considerable celebrity. The house has been painted in the most tasteful manner also newly carpeted, and embellished throughout. We are informed that two new dramss will be presented.

Lyceum. Broadway.—Mr. Cerbyn, the active and indefatigable dramatic agent of this city, in conjunction with Mr. Buckland, who is equally concerned in the establishment, will open this theatre on Monday evening, with a very strong company, comprising many favorite artists; and Miss Julia Bennett, an actress of great comic ability, as also Mr. Owens, are the attractive names put forward as the stars. The orchestral department is filled by manyeminent musicians.

Anguers Missum.—The way in which this establishment has been managed for the past six months, the utmost care and attention having been bestowed on the visiters, in scating them confortably, has been the means of attracting hundreds. The pieces for this afternoon and evening is the grand spectacle of "Cherry and Fair Star."

Cheeks.—Nathan's excellent causation converses. LYCHUM, BROADWAY, -- Mr. Cerleyn, the active and inde

evening is the grand speciacle of "Cherry and Fair star".

Circus.—Nathan's excellent equestrian company announce the best entertainments of the season for this evening. The horseman-hip and other exercises afford the greatest delight and announced.

Cimistr's Opens Horse.—Notwithstanding all the places of enusement which are now in this city, still Mechanics' Hall is crowded every creaing.

Woon's Mixistratic give another of their amusing entertainments this evening. There will be an afternoon's performance at three o'clock.

Souther Limitary.—Those who have not as yet heard Sandford's Opens company should do so, as they leave their present location, and play on Monday evening at Aster Place Opers House.

Smill or South South States of the second states of their present location, and play on Monday evening at Aster Place Opera House.

Phorreson Witter,—This lecturer will give one of his evenings with the people, on Monday evening, at Metropolitan Hall.

Mr. and Mas. McIverre,—A grand complimentary benefit will be given to those vocalists at Metropolitan Hall.

Mrs. C. N. Singlass—Last evening a large and brillant assemblage of persons filled the Howard Hall, to listen to the "Dramatic Rendings" of Mrs. C. N. Singlass (late Mrs. Forcest.) The andlence on the occasion was composed of the learning and respectability of our citizens, and the manifestations of their just appreciation of decaded talent and ability, was enthusiastic and repeated. When we consider the very disagreeable state of the wealber, we must say the numbers present, and the decided evidences of their gratification, rendered Mrs. Sinclair a debut in our city completely successful. If the reading of the "Merchant of Venice" was expecilent, her "Lady Teazle" was complete. Mr. Vanden ecilent, her "Lady Teazle" was complete. Mr. Vanden ecilent, her "Lady Teazle" was complete. Mr. Vanden ecilent, her "Lady Teazle" was complete. If the reading of the "Merchant of Venice" was ex-cilient, her "Lady Teazie" was complete. Mr. Vanden-hoff was also well received, and deserved the appeause with which a discriminating audience greeted him.— Ballimore Chipper, April 13.

Manasan Carasan appears in Previdence on Monday evening next.

COMMENTS ON THE HUMBUGS OF THE DAY.

Lola Montes and Spiritual Rappings.
¡From the Hartferd Times, April 15.]
Lela Montes made her appearance before a Hartford audience last evening. (April 14.) accompanied by seme half dozen musicians, a comic actor, and six young ballet girls. Her audience was pretty large, but there were very few ladies—much less number, indeed, than we expected to see.

We think every person in the house was disappointed. The affair was a humbug, and Lola says the despises humbug—the public certainly do. Lola Montes is not a good dancer. She makes very bad work of it, and does not exercise good taste in selecting the "spider dance" as one of her performances; for that makes her appear disgusting as well as a miserable danscuse. In it she flounces mances; for that makes her appear disgusting as well as a miserable danscuse. In it she flounces about like a stuck pig, and cleuches her short elothes, raising them nearly to her waist, while with a thin, serawny leg she keeps up a constant thumping upon the stage, as if she was in a slight spasm. The ballet girls dance with more case and grace, and for those who are learning acquitted themselves very well. One of them, in particular, appear to considerable advantage upon the stage. But Lola had beeter keep away from the public boards.

After the performances were concluded, Lola met a New Haven medium, to get some spiritual rappings. Quite a number of gentlemen called at her rooms to see the manifestations, but it was difficult to get any till some of the "uncongenial" minds had left the room; after which we are told there were rappings.

aere rappings.
Lola is a small sized woman, weighing, perhaps, 100 or 110 pounds, spare features, large flashing black eyes, with black hair; checks very red, probably painted. Her gestures are wide spread, awkward, hard. Her step in the dance is far from being light or quick; and still she is limber-bodied enough to twist and bend, beyond the ability of most folks.

[Prom the New Orleans Res. Aug. 9.] [Prom the New Orleans Bee. April 9.1

Several of the New York journals have been con-picuous in their assaults upon the Countess of ausfeld, or Lola Montes, to give her the name by Lansfeld, or Lola Montes, to give her the name by which she is generally known. Among those sheets which have attacked her most violently are the Times, Tribune, and Courier des Etats Unis. We learn from the HERALD, that suits at law, estimating each at thirty thousand dollars, will be immediately brought against the publishers of these papers. As they have termed her a "rake," an "Aspasia." a "Lorette," "a cast off mistress," and other unsavory appellations, the wrathful and resolute Lola is determined to give them an opportunity of proving their assertions, or submitting to be heavily multed for defamation of character. This law suit pro-

vory appellations, the wrathful and resolute Lola is determined to give them an opportunity of proving their assertions, or submitting to be heavily muleted for defamation of character. This has suit promises a redundancy of good things. It will no doubt equal, if not surpass, the Forrest divorce case, in the pruriency of its details, and the shamelessness of its developments. Men certainly say hard things of Lola, but her vocation is one that subjects her to licentious remark and unbridled slander, and her carreer has been, to say the least, that of a woman who spurned the ordinary restraints and reserve of her sex. If she is innocent, we should be glad to find it out. Her equivocal reputation rests entirely on the outgivings of European journals. They may have calumniated her, but—nous vervous.

One thing is quite certain, that the people of the North have evinced the most ludicrous extremes of asininity in their conduct towards Lola Montes. By one portion of the community she has been denounced as a monster of vice and iniquity; by another, extolled as a model of learning and pattern of intelligence. New York, not usually straightlaced or starched in its code of ethics, absolutely grew horrified at the prospect of her arrival, and the press preached doleful homilies in advance, entreating the people to refrain from witnessing her exhibitions as a ballet dancer, because, forsooth, her life had not been as untainted and sinless as a vestal's. Could any thing be more senseless! What have the public got to do with the private intrigues and doubtful morality of a danseuse! She professes the poetry of motion, not the purity of a saint. If she has none, let her play to empty boxes. This thing of stirring up a mock-virtuous crusade against a poor devil of a danseuse, is exceedingly stupid at any time, but tenfold more so, in view of two promnent facts—first, that ninety-nine out of every hundred members of a corpse de ballet are notoriously women of impure and depared character; and next, that these same stilled Got

scient he acknowiged mistress of the Duke of Reichstadt, the Marquis de la Vallette, and half a dozen sciens and sprigs of European nobility. Under these circumstances, the paroxysm of virtuous indignation with which all Gotham has been seized, is as forlorn a display of hypocritical pretence as Mawworm himself could make.

But Boston—the modern Athens—has reached the topmost round in the ladder of folly. Think of the prim and puritanical denizens of Yankee-land—the pious descendants of the Pilgrims, whose morality is ever bran-new, and in the first gloss; who build churches, preach against the horrors of slavery, prohibit the sale of liquor, and pass laws to compel men to be virtuous—think of these double-refued observers of both the letter and spirit of the ten commandments, lionizing Lola Montes—a woman of doubtful reputation and of disreputable calling—escorting her to the public schools, permitting her to mingle with innocent and respectable children and listening in profound reverence while she displayed her small scraps of French and Latin. If anything more outragously preposterous—anything more grossly at variance with the propriety and more gressly at variance with the propriety and dignity of an enlightened city, can be conceived, we should like to know it. Why 'tis worse than the drawing of Fanny Elssler's carriage in Baltimore, by luman asses—for that was the work of an excited and ignorant rabble; but the ovations to the ballet-dancer are proffered by the blite of the aristocracy of the most intellectual city in the Union. Pron putars a like in the control of the profession of the control of th

the most intellectual city in the Union. Pron put-dor! Our gorge rises at it.

Thank Heaven, we of the South are alike free from the pharasaical scrup'ss of New York, and the unworthy and culpable license of Boston. We wel-come theatrical talent, without seeking to inquire too curiously into the private life of its possessor. We applaud a prima donna or a fascinating and graceful danseuse, but we take care to keep them in their sphere. We do not introduce the denizens of the green-room to our wives and families, or enter-tain them in the pure and sacred retreats of home, or escort them to our schools, or invite them to intain them in the pure and sacred retreats of home, or escort them to our schools, or invite them to intimate communion with the yenthful and the innecent. In short, we do not run into extremes, which is precisely what our Northern brethren are doing. We question whether they will ever learn wisdom. If the Countess of Lansfeld has wit enough to write a book, we trust she will publish an account of her American tour, laying on the lash well, and scourging New York for its new-born morality, and Boston for its fulsome adulation.

ANOTHER PIROUETTE.-Lola Montes has been amusing herself with another scene at Boston, it appears, and whipped, or undertook to whip, a man in the theatre, because he obeyed an order given to him by the manager to put out the gaslight in the "property-room," to get rid of the countess and he suite, who were creating there gains a distribution. suite, who were creating there quite a disturbance.

Lola is determined to have notoriety here, at all hazards. She is determined to do something startling, at all times, to keep alive in regard to her the hazards. She is detected have in regard to her the ling, at all times, to keep alive in regard to her the public imagination. She is called "shameless" by this journal, "impudent" by that, a "what d'ye call 'em" by a third, and a perfect "thing'umy" by a fourth; but the assaults of the press upon her are only so many advertisements of her whereabouts and eccentricity, and as their silence in regard to her would be her certain ruin, she doubtless glories in their abuse, as an economical mode of keeping her would be her certain ruin, she doubtless glories in their abuse, as an economical mode of keeping up the necessary excitement. We are afraid, however, that Lola has nearly run ont her race in the United States. Novelty of any kind is sure to obtain a certain amount of popularity in this country, no matter whether it be meritorious or meritricious. Old Nick himself, if properly costumed, and not too much scented with bouquet de sulphur, would attract good houses in any wable class. Old Nick himself, if properly costumed, and not too much seented with bouquet de sulphur, would attract goed houses in any public place for a few nights. A judicious use of the press might sustain his popularity for two or three weeks, if the kinks in his tails were unique, or the bumps on his horns scientifically remarkable. But all the art of Old Nick would not uphold him as a "star" after a new "star" had made its appearance on our horison. So Lola may as well pack up her carpet bag and purchase her "through ticket." California should be the next resting place. El Dorado would receive her with open arms, and if it threw dust in her eyes, on the score of her merits as a modest woman or a dansense, it would be such "dust" as would readily bring \$16 per onnee in this city, "difference of exchange" included.—Star.

Art Union-The Long Agony Protracted.

Art Union—The Long Agony Protracted.
[From the Day Book. April 13.]
On Saturday, the District Attorney brought up, in the Supreme Court, his motion to confiscate the property of the Art Union, unlawfully proposed for distribution by lot. He adduced affidavits to show the mode of distribution, and referred to the constitution of the State to show that all lotteries are prohibited, and the Legislature is commanded to enact laws for their suppression; and also quoted various portions of the Revised Statutes to show that the operations of the Art Union are prohibited by statute.

Mr. O'Conor, for the defence, introduced an affi-Mr. O'Conor, for the defence, introduced an affidavit of an engraver, to show that the engravings given "for certain" are worth the price of subscription. We think this engraver a gress blockhead and flurkey, and the fellows who use him, the most impudent false pretenders we ever heard of, not excepting the universal-physic-men. We will venture to say than any physic ever puffed is more likely to cure all diseases than their trash is to satisfy all tastes, or any taste but the worst. Mr. O'Conor, moreover, said they intended to make the two following points:—first, that their distribution is not a lottery in any sense; second, that it is authorized by their charter.

by their charter.

Judge Edwards at first doubted whether the form

of the complaint was strictly legal; but finally conceded that it was. He however suggested that, as both parties professed a wish to have the question of the legality of the Art Union decided by the court of last resort, it would be better to prepare an action to bring before the general term of the Supremo Court, in May, for the decision of which an appeal could be taken—a privilege which could not be allowed if the decision were given in the special term. To this the counsel on both sides agreed. The District Attorney intimated that if they should in the interim distribute their pictures, the penalties might be sure.

be sure.

O, process-tinaters! now you are in a tight fix?
Why did you not distribute while you might have done so under the masterly indecision of Judge Duer? You might have get your gems of art all boxed up, and sent off everywhere before Saturday at ten o clock; so that when the Commissioners of the Alms House went to grab them, they should be nowhere. But what is now before you? A delay until some time time in May; and then, if you get a victory, another delay until some time in June, or some other month. In the meantime, how comes on your subscription? Do your faithful supporters, who have such unlimited confidence in you, "register their names," and fork over their "investments?"

But what chall we infer four third when the chall we infer four. But what shall we infer from this apparent dis

but what shall we infer from this apparent disposition among judges to clude the daty of deciding this case? This—that they are unwilling to inflict the penalties of the law apon men who have
violated it, not from the usual motive of makingmoney, but from the professed motive of premoting
the fine arts. First, Judge Daly, extra judicially,
writes an elaborate argument to make the Arts
Union appear not illegal; next, ex-Judge Jones
solemnly gives his ex-extra judicial opinion to the
same effect; then Judge Daer, declaring he had are solemnly gives his ex-extra judicial opinion to the same effect; then Judge Duer, declaring he had an opinion, declared giving it as to the legality, and decided merely that the plaintiff was a participator in the crime, if the proceedings were criminal, and therefore not entitled to the relief he sought; and if these are not oriminal, then he had no ground for complaint. After all this harrowing delay, that distresses and paralyzes the souls and business of the managers, it was hoped that the Supreme Court would terminate the dreadful suspense; but Judge Edwards did not wish to stignatize the managers as criminals, and render them liable to pay the debts of the concern, amounting to thirteen housand dollars or more.

It was evident that Judge Duer was disposed to the utmost lenity; and that it was his plain duty;

It was evident that Judge Duer was disposed to the utmost lenity; and that it was his plain duty to remove not the injunction alone, but the stigmse of majesty, that utterly prostrates the business of the concern, if he, as he declared, had a decided opinion, and that opinion was that the concern was legal; it is equally evident that Judge Edwards was bound to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the Art Union is not illegal, if he could do so, and not to keep the managers in suspense, and under heavy expenses, for two months, without any income at all, or so that if a few dollars come in, they may be lost to those who contribute them. We say deliberately and seriously, that if these two judges had a decided opinion, and that opinion were favorable to the managers, it was their duty to declare it, and to save them from the decision of other courts, that possibly might saddle them with the debts of a bankrupt corporation, and as many suits at law as the disappointed subscribers might choose to bring for the recovery of their five dollars. And this duty they evidently were not unwilling to perform; and their shifting it upon others is a proof that they wished it to be shoved along, until some judge should get hold of it who would settle it in favor of the managers.

Messieurs Bunshy & Co., we will give you an opinion of the contents of the managers.

favor of the managers.

Messieurs Bunsby & Co, we will give you an opinion as is an opinion:—if a set of schemers, to sell their own wares by this method, had been brought their own wares by this method, had been brought before yon, you would have put them under bond-for twenty thousand each, and had them put through in half the time you have spent already with these "gentlemen," as they call themselves, "who receive no compensation," but serve purely for the love of domineering and making themselves conspicuous and foreing their way to fat offices and the society of wealthy tobacconists and sonp-boilers. They must be let off, if possible.

Our Mexican Correspondence. ZACATECAS, Feb. 10, 1852. The Apache Indians-Military Escort and Trade-Indian Corn and Typhus Fever-Quicksilvet

Mines, &c. The Apache Indians are in possession of a grea part of the State of Durango, where they are estab ished and in quiet poseession. Last week they made a foray upon the extensive estates of Abrego and Rancho Grande, twenty-five leagues from this. The killed many people and carried off a large number of

mules and horses.

The government has arranged that a military e cort shall go twice a month to Durango and back for the protection of travellers and goods, and that i

all that is likely to be done. In Durango maize is up to \$10 50 the fanega-th

typhus fever is raging there. Here the fever ha left us and maize is down to \$3.25.

The mines are improving a little, and in consequence of the decline in the price of quicksilver, great change is taking place in the silver mining

Your paper gives much information concerning California, but I have never seen a word about the production of quicksilver in that country. It is,

can assure you, a subject well worthy of attention as since it entered in this market to compete wit Spanish quicksilver the price has gone down from \$120 to \$50 per qqt., and it being the principal and most expensive article used in the reduction of six ver ores, the California quicksilver is most beneficiate to this sountry, and is likely to create a great change here, as many poor mines will pay their way not which could not be wrought before.

In the country in general there is no improvement except the electric telegraph which is being established between Mexico and Vera Cruz. In other respects we have not advanced, ner are we likely to the government is poor and the country in a missorable state, and the only remedy is one which yo have indicated occasionally. Going ahead is up-hi work for the people of this fine but most unhappy country.

The Expedition to Japan.

In Senate, Monday, April 13, 1852.

A message was received from the President of the United States, covering a report from the Secretar, of State, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 4th ultimo, calling for copies of a communications relative to the empire of Japan, that may be on file in either of the executive department particularly the instructions under which Commande Biddle visited Japan in 1846, &c.; which was ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The documents are voluminous, extending from the 28th October, 1832, to the 10th of May, 1855. The reporter gives an extract of the letter of President Fillmore to the Emperor of Japan:—

I send you, by this letter, an envoy of my own appointment, an officer of high rank in his country who is no missionary of religion. He goes by my command to bear to you my greeting and goowishes, and to promote friendship and commerce between the two countries.

You know that the United States of America now extend from sea to sea; that the great countries of the Libbouria and real to the search of the library of the Library.

between the two countries.

You know that the United States of America now extend from sea to sea; that the great countries or Oregon and California are parts of the United States; and that from these countries, which are rich in gold and silver and precious stones, our steamers can reach the shores of your happy land it less than twenty days.

Many of our ships will now pass in every yearned some perhaps in every week between Californiand China; these ships must pass along the coast of your empire; storms and winds may cause there obe wrecked on your shores, and we ask and expection your friendship and your greatness, kindnes for our men and protection for our property. We wish that our people may be permitted to trade will your people, but we shall not authorize them two break any law of your empire.

Our object is friendly commercial intercourse, and nothing more. You may have productions which we should be glad to buy, and we have productional which might suit your people.

Your empire contains a great abundance of coal this is an article which our steamers, in going from California to China, must use. They would be glad that a harbor in your empire should be appointed to which coal might be krought, and where they might always be able to purchase it.

In many other respects commerce between you empire and our country would be useful to both Let us consider well what new interests may arise from these recent events, which have brought out two countries so near together, and what purposes of friendly amity and intercourse this ought to inspire in the hearts of those who govern both countries.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—THREE CHILDREN KILLED BY THE FALLING OF A WALL.—On Monday afternoon, about five o'clock, a most shocking assistant occurred in Temple street, Hartford, occasioned by the falling of the walls of hose house No. 2 which killed three Irish children, and wounded two-others. The roof of the hose house was taken of on Saturday, preparatory to demolishing the building. These children were knocking off the bricks from the walls, when the walls suddenly fell in and buried them beneath the ruins. The names of the killed and wounded are as follows:—

Killed.—Philip Foley, fourteen years old: Maragaret Crawford, five years old; Ann Keeney, teuyears old.

ears old.
Wounded.—James Whalen, foot badly broken and

Wounded.—James Whalen, foot badly broken and mashed; Bridget Whalen, six years old, dangerously wounded in the head, and arms broken.

These children all resided in the old Mansier. House, No. 16 kingsley street. Three or four chief dren were ordered away from the walls, two or three lours previous to this accident, when they were knocking of bricks, and picking up the old lathing—Handerd Concant, April 13.